

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report



Quarter 4

Cumulative Results as of September 30, 2011



October 27, 2011

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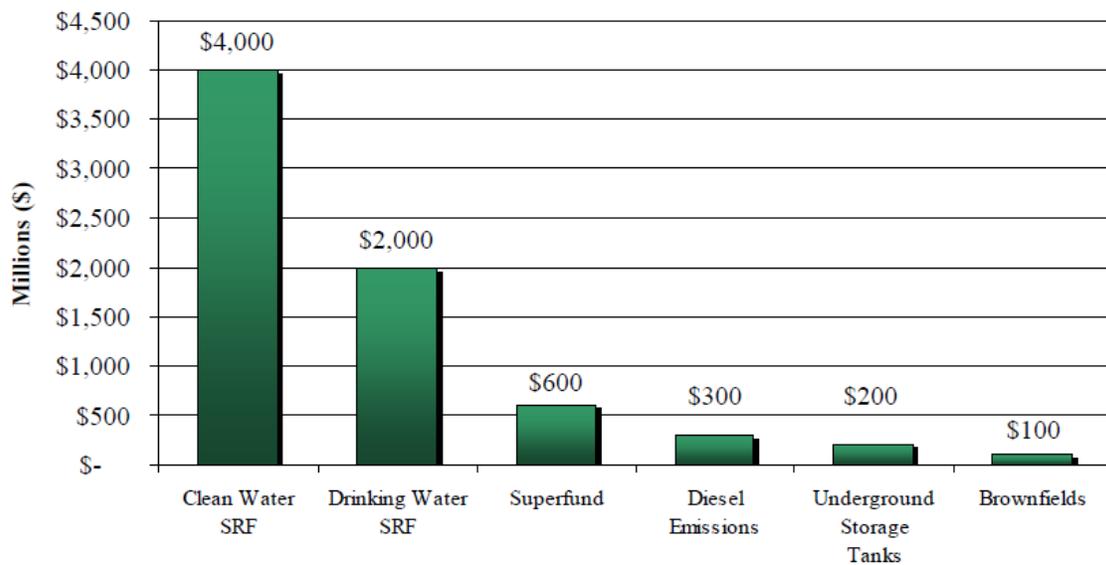
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Funding by Program



Background

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect and promote both green jobs and a healthier environment.

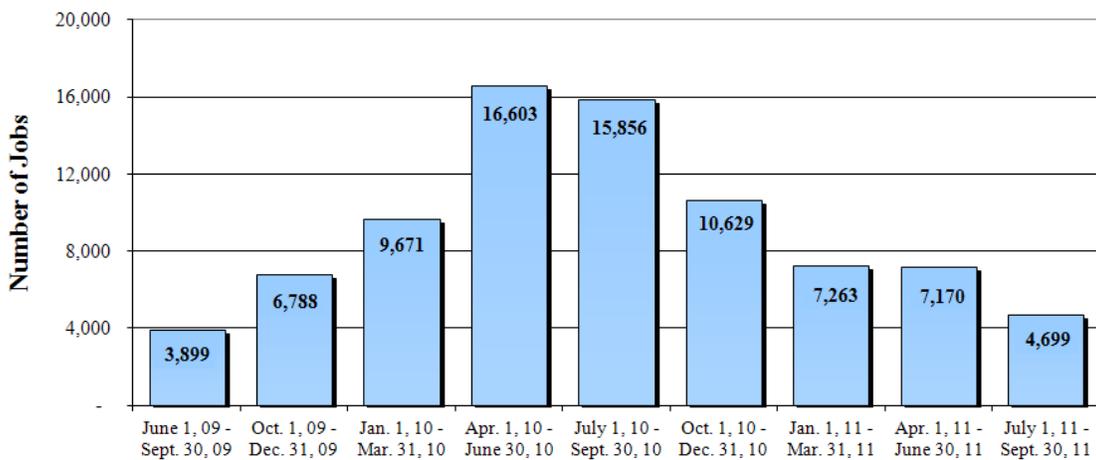
EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through September 30, 2011 (Quarter 4, Fiscal Year 2011) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the Office of the Inspector General. Each section includes general background information on the program, performance metrics, cumulative results and cumulative long-term targets, and examples of progress. The environmental programs invest in clean water and drinking water projects, implement diesel emission reduction technologies, clean up leaking underground storage tanks, revitalize and reuse brownfields, and clean up Superfund sites. To learn more about the Recovery Act implementation at EPA, visit www.epa.gov/recovery.

In order to ensure accountability and demonstrate progress toward meeting program goals, EPA will provide quarterly performance updates consistent with the timing of quarterly recipient reporting. While this report contains the cumulative results since the Recovery Act began, visit www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#reports to review weekly financial and activity reports.

Jobs Report

The Recovery Act has created and retained jobs through its implementation over the past several years. As the table below demonstrates, 4,699 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from July 1 to September 30, 2011.¹ To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit [EPA Recipient Reporting](#) on www.recovery.gov.

Recipient Reported Jobs Created by EPA Recovery Act Funds



¹ Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs created or retained as reported by the recipients that received Recovery Act funding for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility of the recipients of EPA Recovery Act funds, and while EPA does conduct a quality check of the data, the primary responsibility for jobs counts resides with the recipients. Also, a continuous review period for each quarter lasts 75 days, which means the total draft reported jobs numbers presented could change after this report has been finalized.

**FY 2011 Quarter 4 Highlights
As of September 30, 2011**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,865 projects started construction and 855 (46%) projects completed construction
- 88 Tribal projects started construction and 26 (30%) completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,337 projects started construction and 584 (44%) projects completed construction
- 61 Tribal projects started and 33 (54%) projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 24,700 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 672,400 tons and particulate matter by 3,100 tons



Brownfields

- 640 properties assessed with 37 properties cleaned up
- 99 properties totaling 548 acres ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,319 site assessments initiated and 1,660 assessments completed
- 1,659 cleanups initiated and 1,617 cleanups completed



Superfund

- Over 93% of total remedial obligations expended
- 56 of 57 (98%) remedial action projects expended over 50% of the obligated funds.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

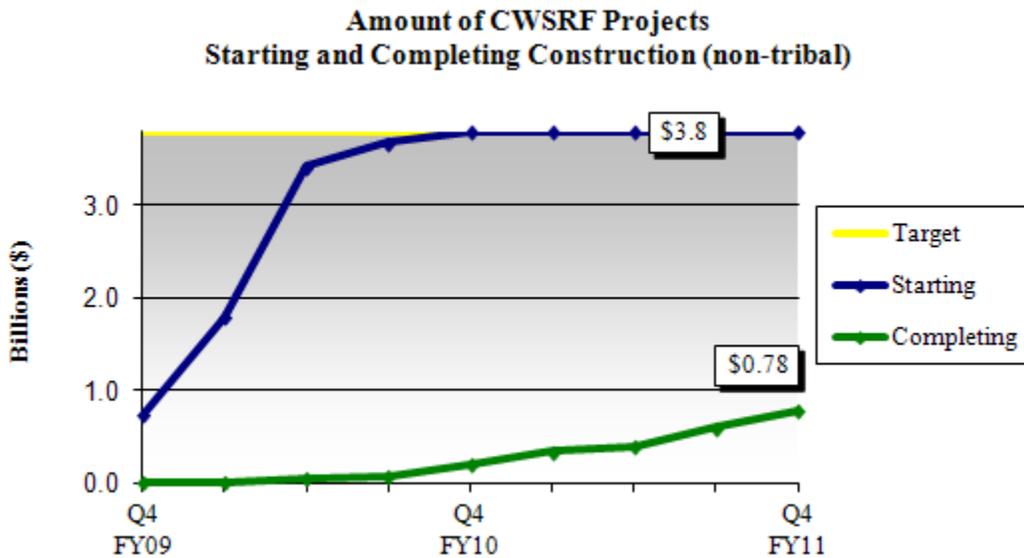
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories for similar purposes.

The EPA received \$4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. The states set the Recovery Act priorities based on public health and environmental factors, in addition to readiness to proceed to construction capability and provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). They may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

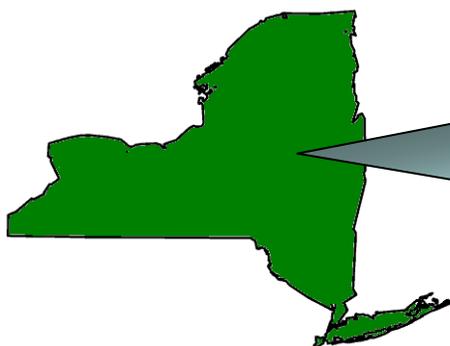
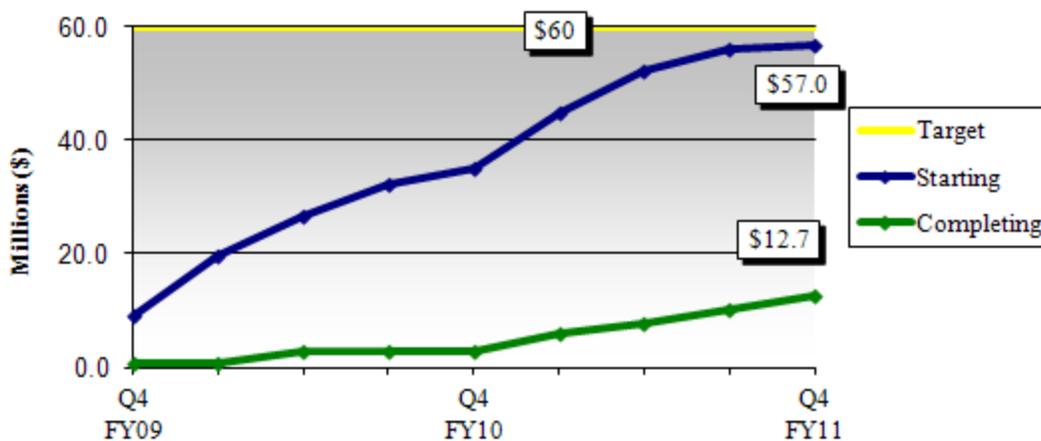
Program Results as of September 30, 2011²

The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. In some cases, states far surpassed the 20% with the average amount of green reserve totaling \$1.13 billion or 30% of all funds.



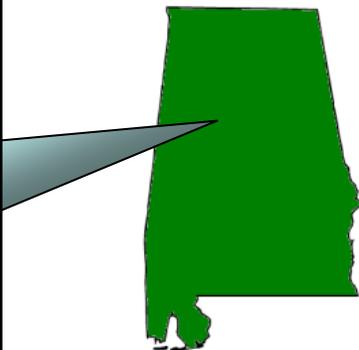
² Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

Amount of CWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



In Johnstown, New York, the Green Innovation Grants Program project increased the energy efficiency of the Johnstown-Gloversville wastewater treatment facility by managing the completion of a combined heat and power (CHP) program. The CHP program will make it possible to generate up to 700 kilowatts of electricity on-site, meeting essentially 100% of the facility’s electric energy needs. This will be achieved through the installation of two 350 kilowatt digester gas-fired generators and other advanced technologies. With these upgrades, the Johnstown-Gloversville project will increase the sustainability of their treatment plant by preventing an overload of existing wastewater treatment capacity, reducing reliance on fossil fuels, and mitigating climate change impacts of the facility.

The Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the only federally recognized Indian Tribe in the state of Alabama, recently designed and constructed a wastewater treatment controls building that houses all of the necessary electrical machinery, monitoring equipment, and office space for staff. The project is a component of a larger, comprehensive wastewater treatment plant project to upgrade the previous system that experienced significant groundwater intrusion during wet weather periods. A major reconstruction of the wastewater treatment facility is required to adequately treat the existing domestic wastewater flows as well as additional flows from domestic and economic development. The benefits to the community include additional capacity of the new plant which will allow for safe and effective treatment of wastewater during the wet summer months.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

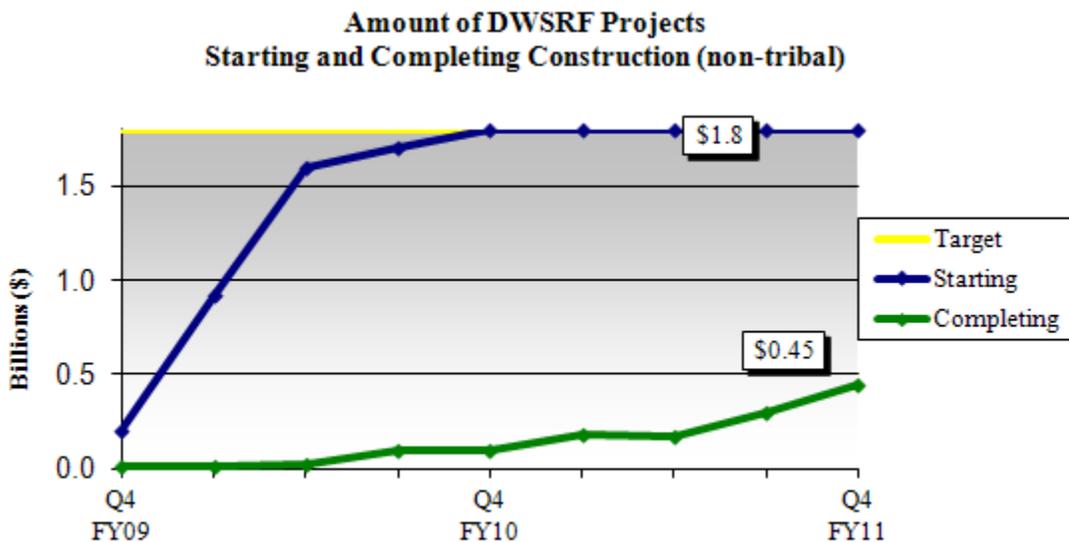
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes.

The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.³

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery.

Program Results as of September 30, 2011⁴

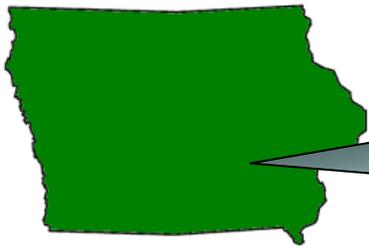
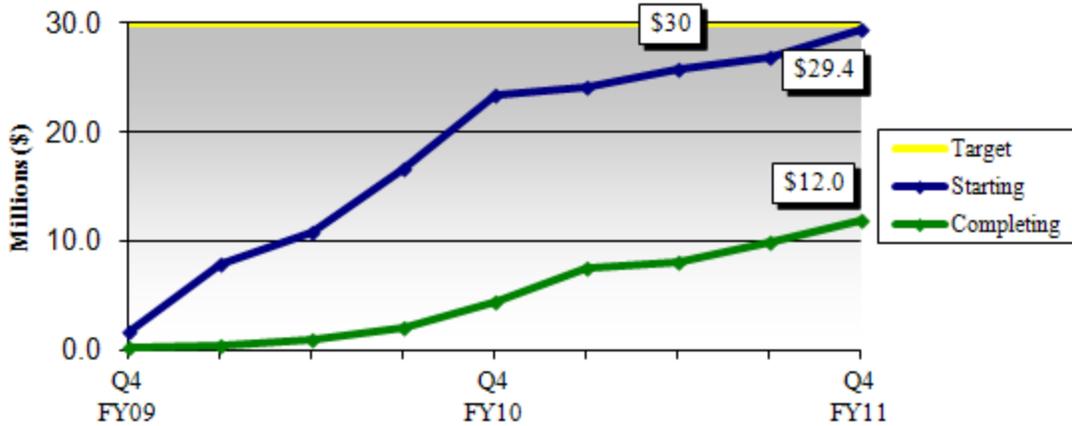
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states surpassed the 20% minimum with the average amount of green reserve totaling \$500 million or 29% of all funds.



³ For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

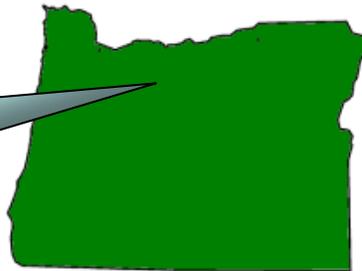
⁴ Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

Amount of DWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



The Iowa Department of Natural Resources used a loan from the Recovery Act to replace approximately 22,500 water meters well past their expected lifespan of 15-20 years in the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Before the replacement of these water meters approximately 36% of small meters and 40% of larger meters did not comply with the American Water Works Association acceptable accuracy limits. The City of Dubuque was losing approximately 6%-10% of its water due to undetectable leaks. The new water meters feature automated meter reading (AMR) technology which no longer requires manual monthly meter reading and greatly increases metering accuracy. This new AMR technology combined with the increased metering accuracy will save the City more than \$144,000 annually.

The City of Bend water facilities upgrades provided for two well improvements, construction of automated meter reader collectors at approximately 32 locations, and installation of distribution line pipe. The project was split into multiple parts, but all contributed to the overall goal of modernizing the distribution system for more efficient water management. For example, the installation of an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system made it possible to obtain system flow information remotely, eliminating trips to individual meters and ensuring leaks are detected more quickly. This effort was coordinated with a variety of other updates to the system, demonstrating the ways in which benefits can be maximized with good planning.



Diesel Emission Reductions

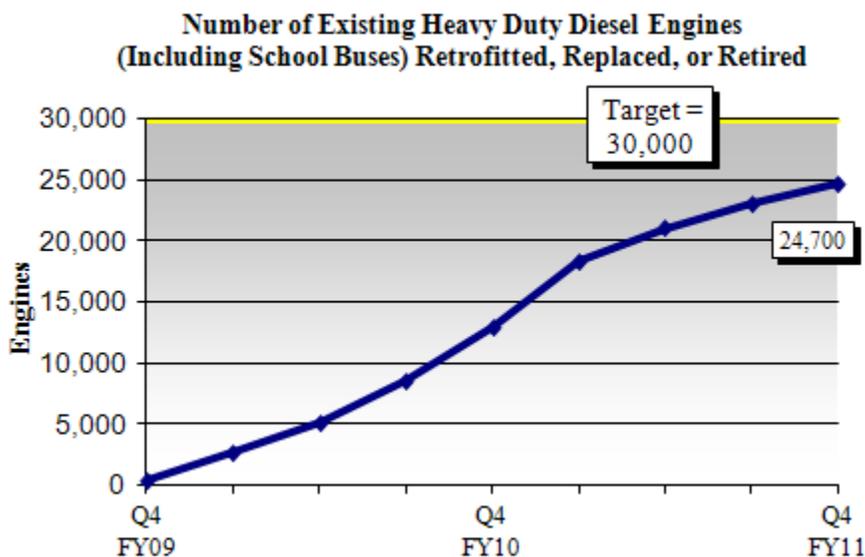
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations received approximately \$300 million in grants and loans to support the implementation of verified and certified diesel emission reduction technologies.

The program aims to accelerate emission reductions from older diesel engines to provide more immediate air quality benefits and improve public health while using Recovery Act funds to maximize job preservation and creation in order to promote economic recovery.

The Diesel Emission Reductions Act (DERA) awards grants, via the Recovery Act, through the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program, the State Clean Diesel Grant Program, the Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program, and the SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program. Of the \$300 million, \$6 million has been reserved for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Diesel Emissions Reductions Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/otaq/eparecovery/index.htm.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs ⁵	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁶	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

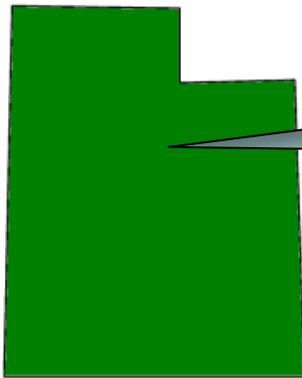
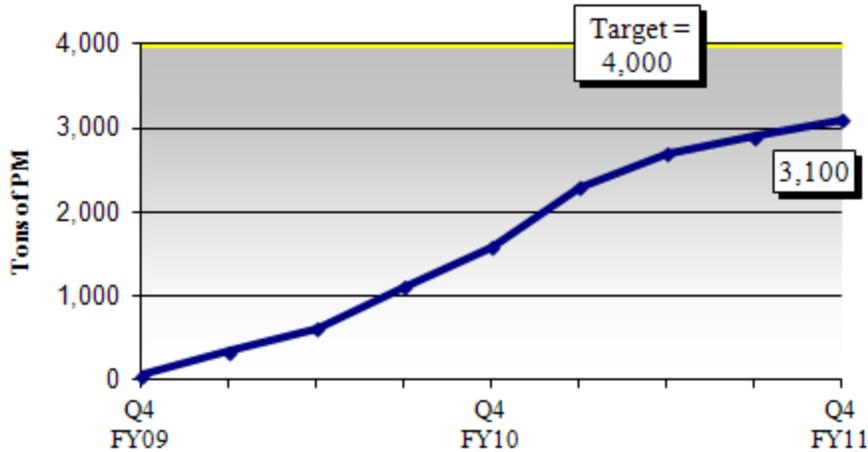
Program Results as of September 30, 2011



⁵ As indicated in the program plans, projects should be completed for the National, State, and Emerging Technology Funding Assistance programs by the end of December 2010. SmartWay projects have until the end of December 2011 to complete.

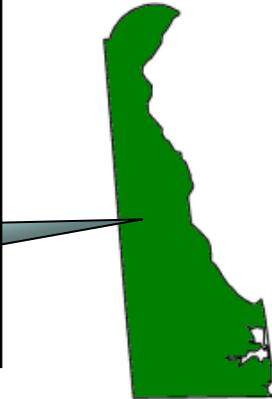
⁶ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Lifetime Reductions of Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions



Old agricultural equipment emits harmful pollutants such as particulate matter (PM) that can have significant health impacts. A number of counties in Utah have PM levels above air quality standards. A Recovery Act grant funded 9 new tractors and new engines for 22 pieces of farm equipment. Utah's Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) coordinated this project with farmers along the Northern Wasatch Front. The upgraded equipment is used to harvest such produce as apples, cherries, onions as well as to support cattle ranching. To find farmers and cattle ranchers who wanted less polluting equipment, UDEQ worked with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and Utah State University. Participating farmers made it clear that without the grants, they would not have been able to replace their old equipment.

Truck stop electrification, a type of electrified parking spaces, helps truckers reduce idling, harmful emissions and fuel costs while complying with Delaware's idling ban on parked trucks and buses. Twenty four of these high-tech spaces were installed at the Smyrna rest area, allowing truckers to shut off their engines and still have access to heat, air conditioning, internet and even cable television. State officials estimate that 44,000 gallons of diesel fuel would be saved annually if just half of the parking spaces were used 10 hours a day. This project demonstrates that idle reduction can help truckers save money and reduce emissions.



Brownfields

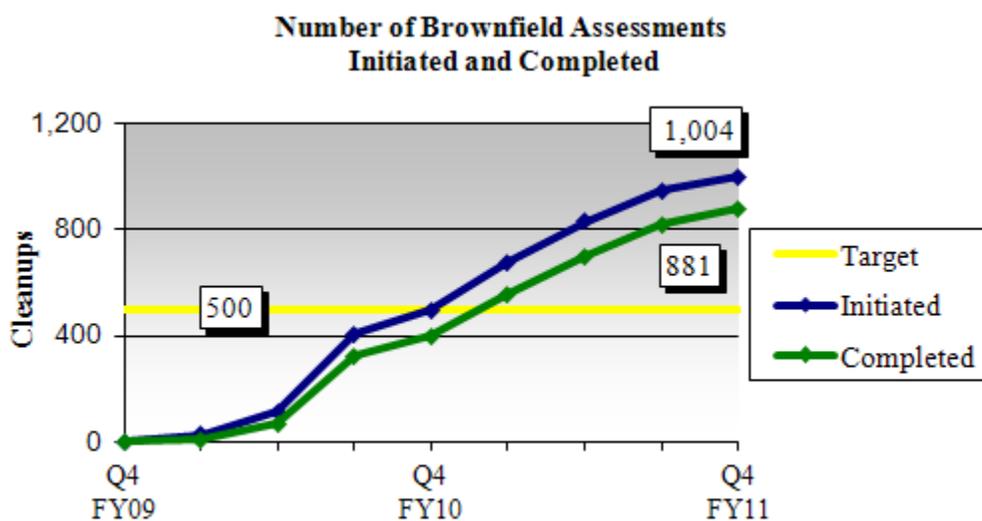
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements (IA). Activities to be performed under these cooperative agreements include, but are not limited to:

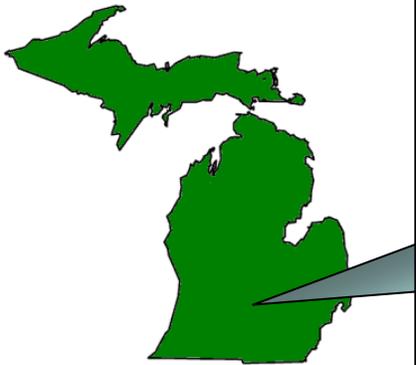
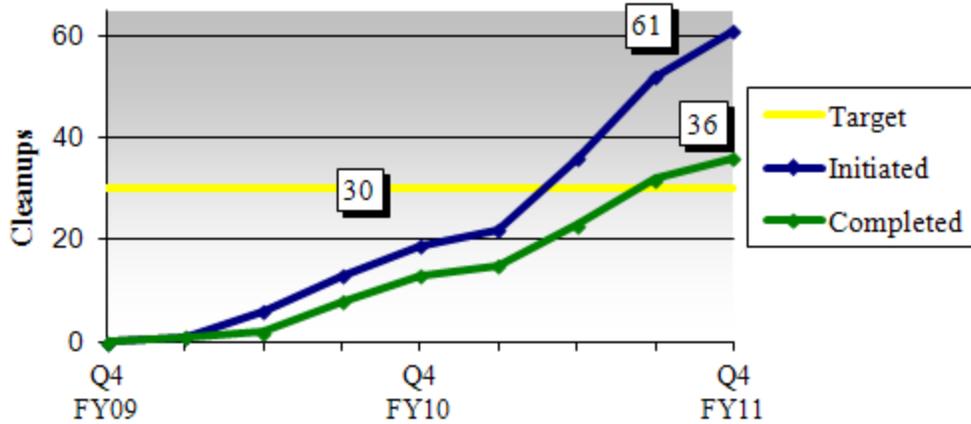
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, including training for environmental jobs (including, environmental sampling, analysis, and remediation techniques).

EPA awarded \$87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional \$9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining \$3.5 million used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Brownfields Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/brownfields/eparecovery/.

Program Results as of September 30, 2011



**Number of Brownfield Cleanups
Initiated and Completed**



On August 9, 2011, the EPA held a ribbon cutting ceremony at the recently constructed wind turbine tower manufacturing plant, Ventower, on a brownfield site in the Port of Monroe, Michigan. The EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson, EPA Region 5 Regional Administrator Susan Hedman, and Congressman Dingell (D-MI) attended the event. The site received \$150,000 in Recovery Act funds and leveraged a \$2.25 million dollar loan from the Downriver Community Conference (DCC) and Great Lakes Towers, LLC. The facility, now operational, currently employs 20 to 25 full-time works and is expected to double in the coming months as additional orders are placed. Ultimately, employment is expected to reach 150, and a future expansion is anticipated that will create additional employment opportunities.

The EPA awarded a Recovery Act grant and a Revolving Loan Fund grant to Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council (TCRPC) in Florida to clean up a 2.5 acre Pahokee Plaza site in Pahokee, FL. American Hi-Tech Homes plans to renovate the existing buildings and re-purpose it for a new manufacturing facility that will produce steel trusses and wall panel systems for export. American Hi-Tech Homes will invest approximately \$2 million to renovate the site and will bring 35 new jobs to the city.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

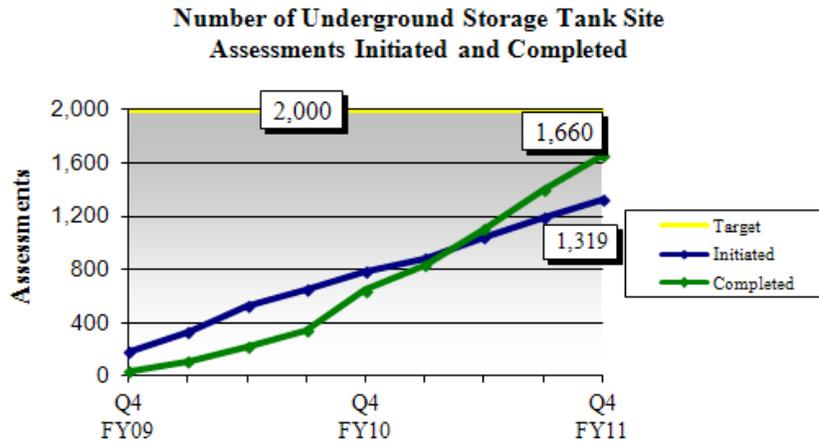
Across the country, approximately 90,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by December 31, 2009. EPA’s regional UST programs manage \$6.3 million to clean up tank releases in Indian country. The remaining \$3 million is used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about EPA’s Office of Underground Storage Tanks’ implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/oust/eparecovery/index.htm.

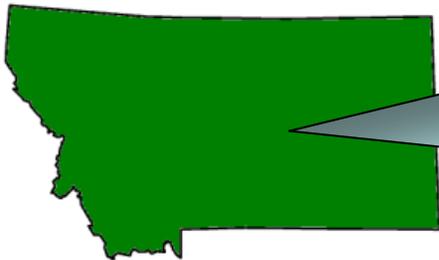
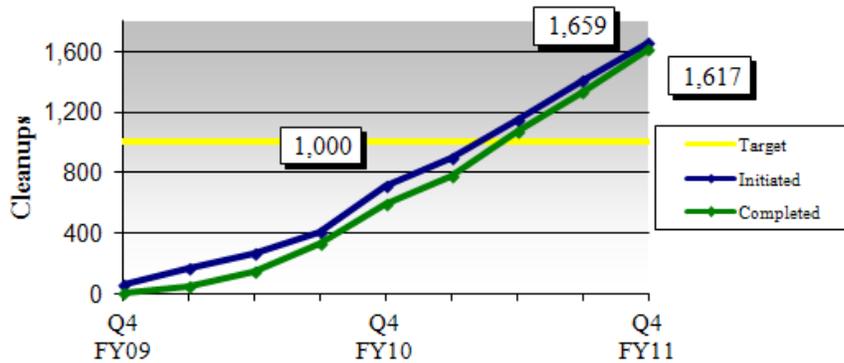
Program Results as of September 30, 2011

From the assessments and cleanups, the EPA estimates an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of approximately 90,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up⁷. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 3,650 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



⁷ For the assessments performance measure, initiated assessments is sometimes entered as just “completed” (instead of “initiated” and “completed”) by the recipient on the same day that the project is initiated which leads to a lower “initiated” result.

Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed



Montana is using Recovery Act funds to clean up contamination from leaking underground storage tanks at the former Pepco facility in Roundup, Montana. In the 1940s, Pepco developed as a retail gasoline and diesel business which operated until 1987. The facility is in an area of both light commercial and residential use. In the 1990s, several tanks were removed, leaving residual soil contamination present on the site. Assessments showed contaminated groundwater from the site could potentially threaten the town's public water supply. The Recovery Act funds helped pay for the excavation of approximately 4,800 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soil and the installation of groundwater monitoring wells to track for groundwater contamination. Removing the contaminated soil will aid in the redevelopment of this parcel of land and stimulate the local economy.

A former abandoned gas station, known as the Carneys Point site, is located in a residential area adjacent to the Delaware River in southwest New Jersey. In July of 1994, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection received a report of a suspected petroleum release from out-of-service underground storage tanks. The sites sat contaminated for over a decade until New Jersey received Recovery Act money to address petroleum contamination from leaking underground storage tanks at the site. The state conducted both site assessments (such as soil borings and groundwater sampling) and cleanup (removing the contaminated tanks and soil). The cleanup removed seven underground storage tanks, so approximately 460 tons of contaminated soil could be excavated for offsite treatment and recycling. The site, now restored at grade with crushed stone, is a candidate for beneficial reuse.



Superfund

The overall objectives for using the \$600 million provided to Superfund are to initiate and accelerate cleanup at National Priority List (NPL) sites, maximize job creation and retention, and provide environmental and economic benefits. Of the funds provided to EPA, \$18 million was allocated for federal management and oversight. These objectives are being achieved by starting new cleanup projects, accelerating cleanups at projects already underway, increasing the number of workers and activities at cleanup projects, and returning affected sites to more productive use.

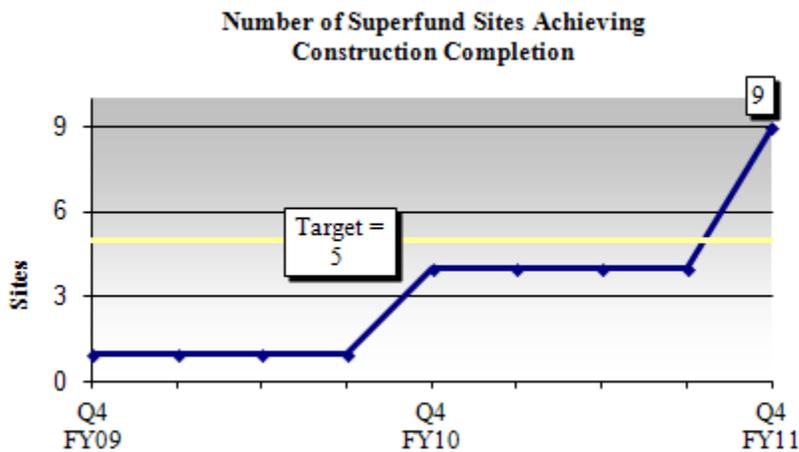
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- treatment or removal of organic compound contamination;
- treatment or removal of heavy metal contamination;
- beginning or accelerating work to treat drinking water to meet standards;
- provision of alternate residential drinking water supplies; and
- mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat and ecosystems and beginning of restoration

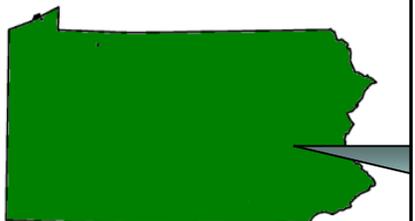
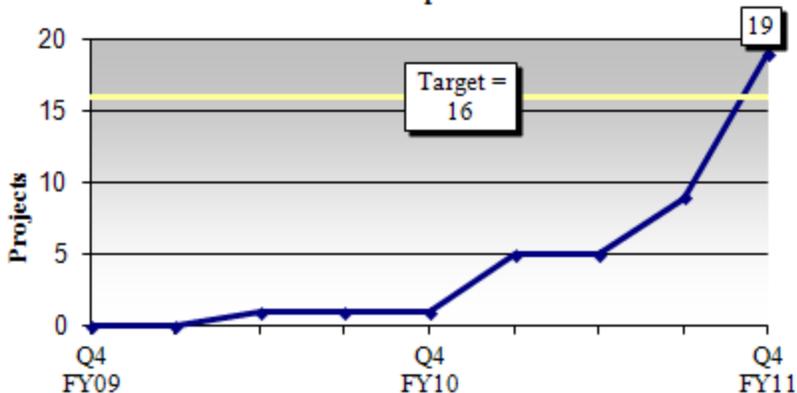
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering and management. To learn more about Superfund implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/index.html.

Program Results as of September 30, 2011

The Superfund program has made significant progress over the past few months by allocating funding to 51 sites and 61 projects. Of these, 26 are on new sites across the country. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/sites.html> for more information.



Number of Superfund Projects Achieving Completion



The EPA has used Recovery Act funds to start the construction for groundwater cleanup activities in Huffs Church, Pennsylvania. The on-site groundwater treatment plant construction is currently underway with the foundation complete and underground pipes connected to the incoming contaminated water. The utility connections for plumbing and electrical within the building floor are installed along with the steel beams to support the walls of the treatment building. Soil removal or “trenching” has continued in order to install the support walls for the underground piping that takes the outgoing clean water from the treatment plant to the nearby community. As of September 22, 2011, approximately 2,530 feet of the total 6,000 feet has been completed. The trenching will continue with approximately \$2.57 million of the \$6.478 million in Recovery Act funds expended.

The United Metals, Inc. site, in Marianna, Florida, is a former battery reclaiming facility. Investigations performed on the site revealed elevated levels of lead and other metals above health risk levels. The Recovery Act provided almost \$8 million towards the remedial cleanup in two stages. The first phase began on October 27, 2009 by clearing and grubbing the site, establishing an air monitoring system, and demolishing the former plant. The second phase began on February 8, 2010 with mobilization for the full-scale implementation of soil excavation, cell construction, soil treatment, containment cell capping, monitoring well construction, and site restoration. The construction team removed approximately 43,324 cubic yards of soil was excavated during the cleanup and 61,985 tons of sediment that then was placed in a containment cell, followed by a two-foot cap placed over the treated material. All excavated areas were restored by grading and re-vegetation. The remedial construction activities were completed in April 2011, and the site obtained completion status on September 14, 2011.



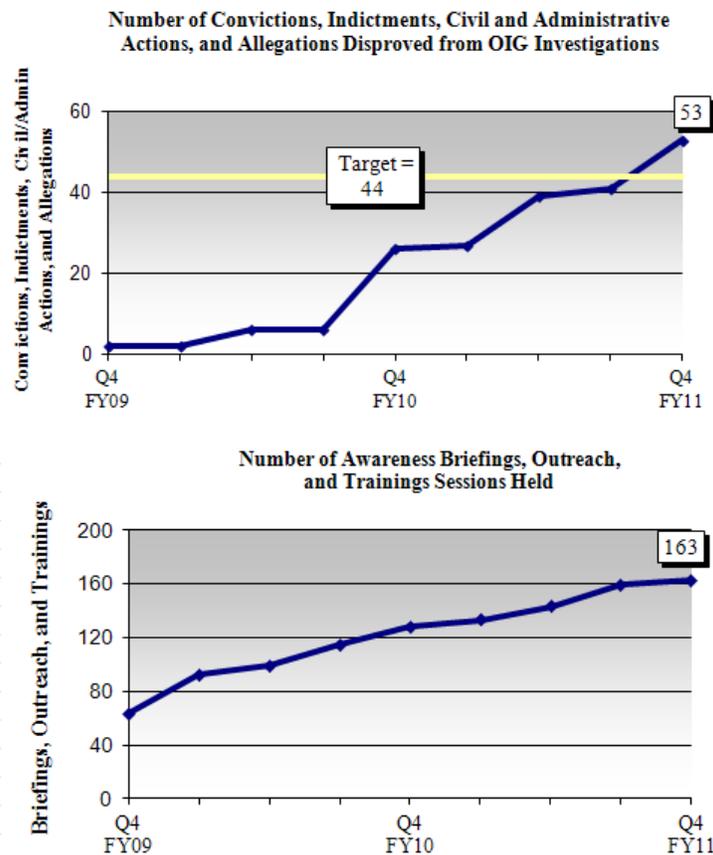
Inspector General

The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with \$20 million through December 31, 2012 for oversight and review. The OIG will assess whether EPA uses the Recovery Act funds in accordance with its requirements and meets the accountability objectives as defined by OMB. The OIG will utilize the funds to determine whether:

- funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner;
- recipients and uses of funds are transparent to the public, and the public benefits of these funds are reported clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner;
- funds are used for authorized purposes and fraud, waste, error, and abuse are mitigated;
- projects funded under the Recovery Act avoid unnecessary delays and cost overruns;
- program goals are achieved, including specific program outcomes and improved results on broader economic indicators.

Program Results as of September 30, 2011

To ensure accountability the OIG has provided outreach and training to numerous groups and has identified a number of actions for improvement. Additionally, the OIG identified over \$3.4 million in cost efficiencies/savings as funds to be put to better use.



Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.61 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.20 B	\$.78 B	\$3.8 B	21%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$35.2 M	\$57 M	\$60 M	95%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$12.7 M	\$60 M	22%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.16 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.10 B	\$.45 B	\$1.8 B	25%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.70 M	\$23.3 M	\$29.4 M	\$30 M	98%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12.0 M	\$30 M	40%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	100%
	Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	30,000	82%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	100,000	81%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	4,000	78%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	12,000	78%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	13,000	85%
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	850,000	79%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	30	100%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	500	100%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$450 M	41%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	65%	89%
Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	45	91%	

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	2,000	66%
	Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	2,000	83%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	5	100%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	5	100%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	16	100%
Inspector General	Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made, or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommend.	2	41	129	222	58%
	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement	71	171	1,450	402	100%
	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	53	44	100%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	N/A	N/A